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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/644,345	08/23/2000	Tom Sharples	4905.P005	2756

8791 7590 07/28/2005		EXAMINER
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN		BOCCIO, VINCENT F
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD		
SEVENTH FLOOR	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030	2616	

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *Amendment of 13 May 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7 and 9-48* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7 and 9-48* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

The Group and/or Art Unit location of your application in the PTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Group Art Unit 2616.

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to amended claims 1-7 and 9-48 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

It is noted that the HTML with script causes the change in the control from video to text mode, believed to be met by the references previously applied, after a careful consideration the examiner provides new grounds with the teaching of Eyer, as applied below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 1, 5-8, 9, 11-12, 17, 21-22, 26, 30-31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 41-42, 45-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Kanazawa et al. (US 6,580,870) in view of
Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445).

The examiner incorporates by reference the last detailed
action against the claims and will address the added claim
language in light of the arguments presented.

In response claim 1 has been amended to the arguments
presented.

Kanazawa, is deemed to render and meets the recited
limitations of two modes.

First mode of a DVD playback mode (Fig. 19 a, DVD VIDEO
playback mode), not argued.

The second mode is a text mode, met by Fig. 19 B,
interaction with browser window, being at least a text,
interactive mode with the user, being HTLM contents.

Displaying a first markup language page that includes a
first script (Fig. 19 a, "WEB Button", obviously associated and
obvious in view if not met by (col. 20, lines 1-16 and col. 16-,
"Therefore, **_scripting the navigation commands_** enables the DVD
video to be reproduced directly from the HTML. For a script in
the HTML, the following is written when **a certain button has
been pressed**. … This **enables playback to be resumed** as playback
is effected … the playback of a DVD medium is controlled on the
basis of the displayed HTML file and a Tug {the examiner's
believes should be TAG} specifying the playback **_start position_**
of the DVD video is embedded in the HTML script. The method
also, enables interlocking display of DVD video and HTML
contents.").

As understood and interpreted, The WEB BUTTON is associated
with the pausing the DVD playback mode to change to text or
browser mode and later resuming associated with the WEB button,
upon selecting the button playback position is saved, to later
resume.

The art as applied fails to disclose or suggest, displaying
a first HTML/MLP that includes script, which changes the mode
from video to text or browser.

Eyer et al. teaches in Fig. 5, that control of devices thru the display using HTML with scripts, col. 3, lines 53-, "HTML forms often require CGI scripts to process user entered information. CGI scripts act as an interface between WEB servers and other", col. 4, "capability to control various TV functions … in addition to interactive operations", as taught by Eyer.

Wherein Kanazawa teaches user a HTML with a script to store a playback position col. 20.

Based on the teaching of a control button with being HML with script, wherein script is used to handle inputs for control and to input data, therefore, based on the combination it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time of the invention with the prior art in front of themselves to render obvious, that the WEB button of Kanazawa can be an HTML with script, as taught by Eyer, wherein script can facilitate the change of mode, Eyer, and also be used to save the return position data, as taught by Kanazawa, upon the user selecting the WEB button to facilitate mode changes with HTLM script type code, as is deemed obvious to those skilled in the art.

3. Claims 13-14, 15, 37, 39, 43-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kanazawa et al. (US 6,580,870) and Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445) and further in view of Gerba et al. (US 5,931,908).

The examiner incorporates by reference the last detailed action the combination of Kanazawa and Gerba, as applied.

Claims 13, 15, 37, 39 etc…, has been analyzed and discussed with respect the last action, but, the claims have been amended to an additional limitation of,

- "retrieving a markup language page based on the address, in response to executing the command sequence.

The combination with Kanazawa renders obvious, that there are many command sequences processed in Kanazawa alone, wherein a command sequence is executed by Kanazawa when the user selects the WEB button, now modified to be an HTML with script control button, Eyer, the command sequence in col. 16, checking for the URL corresponding to the mark, if none, ignore, if exists,

saving the position (set a value in a register), pull URL and
give to WEB browser, which pauses and enables the browser (Fig.
19 A to Fig. 19 B), therefore, many steps in the flow chart
corresponding to various command sequences and register
settings.

4. Claims 4, 7 {second rejection to claims 7 & 32}, 10, 18-19,
   23-24, 29, 32, 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
   unpatentable over the combination of Kanazawa et al. (US
   6,580,870) and Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445) and further in view
   of Lyons (US 5,623,656).

   Regarding claim 4, the combination with Kanazawa has the
knowledge of SCRIPT and some suggested uses/functions
associated, but, fails to disclose a wireless connection with
respect to a remote site to allow for updating/modifying of
script or scripts received by the user, thru a wireless means
to communicate.
   The examiner takes official notice that wireless between a
server and device is well known, being an obvious conventional
means for communications, therefore, it would have been
obvious to utilize one of the many means to wirelessly receive
and transfer requests by the user thru a wireless means, as is
well known.
   Lyons teaches that HTML script files can be updated from a
remote server and teaches at col. 3, "script processor 104 may
be broadly categorized as text insertion, conditional text
insertion, database record access, conditional script
redirection. Text insertion would result in the particular
data block information being inserted into the HTML-D script
that will be transmitted back to the client … to fill in a
particular field of the initial text-based FIF script with his
or her name ………… the name data could be inserted to appear in
the next HTML script file that would be viewed by the client,
therefore, providing an updated HTML script, modified from the
first including a name.
   Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in
the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination
by providing the teaching of Lyons, thereby modifying
initially received scripts, therefore modified or updated,
from a remote cite, as taught by Lyons, and further an obvious
design choice to utilize wireless being one of known means to
communicate, as is well known and obvious to those skilled in
the art.

Claim 7 is met by the combination as applied obvious in
view of Lyons, renders obvious that the received HTML with
script, provides for, "conditional text insertion" of the HTML
script, reads on and renders obvious to drop or means to for
dropping user inputs, when not appropriate such as a
conditional text field having HTML with script for a text
entry which will not accept or drop inappropriate inputs from
the user.

Regarding claim 19, the combination as applied provides for
modifying script, script fields requiring specific inputs,
dropping others, but, the art fails to particularly disclose
that upon modifying the script from the remote wireless server
for example that the script is modified in such a way to such
that the control of the receipt of the user inputs is not
changed to the second process, in other words to disable a
previous script control by modifying the script, thereby
disabling user responses for such as not changing to the second
process either for a period or permanently.
The examiner takes official notice that disabling functions
associated with script by changing or modifying would have been
obvious to those skilled in the art, as the script dictates user
controls, therefore, it would have been obvious to modify script
to disable functions, as desired from a remote server, thereby
changing the user options such as to disable user changing
modes, by disabling previous options, as is considered to be
obvious to those skilled in the art.

Claims 10, 18, 23, 24, 29 and 34 are analyzed and discussed
with respect to the claims above.

5. Claims 2, 20, 25, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as
being unpatentable over the combination of Kanazawa et al. (US
6,580,870) and Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445) and further in view
of Humpleman et al. (US 6,288,716).

The examiner incorporates by reference the last action
against claims 2, 20, 25, 27, since original claims, wherein it
is deemed obvious to modify the combination with Humpleman to
changing control from the second mode to the first for example
or other as desire by the user, with a rendered and displayed
HTML with script to facilitate the control to the user as taught

by Humpleman, as is obvious to those skilled in the art, as
previously applied in view of being original status.

6. Claims 3 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
   unpatentable over the combination of Kanazawa et al. (US
   6,580,870), Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445) and Humpleman et al.(US
   6,288,716), as applied further in view of Lyons (US
   5,623,656).

   Claims 3 and 28 are rendered further, obvious in view of
Lyons, wherein it is further obvious that if one script can be
modified all scripts can be modified, as is obvious as applied
above with Lyons, the examiner incorporates the detailed
combination with Lyons herein, as previously applied.

7. Claims 16, 38, 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
   unpatentable over the combination of Kanazawa et al. (US
   6,580,870), Eyer et al. (US 5,982,445), Gerba et al. (US
   5,931,908) and further in view of Lyons (US 5,623,656).

The examiner incorporates by reference the last action against
the claims and renders the combination further obvious in view
of Lyons, since claims 16, 38 and 40 are in the original status.

Contact Fax Information
Any response to this action should be faxed to:

(571) 273-8300, for communication as intended for entry,
this Central Fax Number as of 7/15/05

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier
communications should be directed to the examiner of
record, Monday-Tuesday & Thursday-Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00
PM Vincent F. Boccio (571) 272-7373.

Primary Examiner, Boccio, Vincent
7/25/05
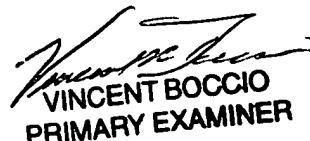
VINCENT BOCCIO
PRIMARY EXAMINER

SYSTEM 200

Server 204 is capable
of modifying a script
which is downloaded
by device 202 through
a wireless connection

Device 202 is
capable of uploading
user inputs to server
204

SERVER
204a

DEVICE
202a

NETWORK 206

SERVER
204i

DEVICE
202i
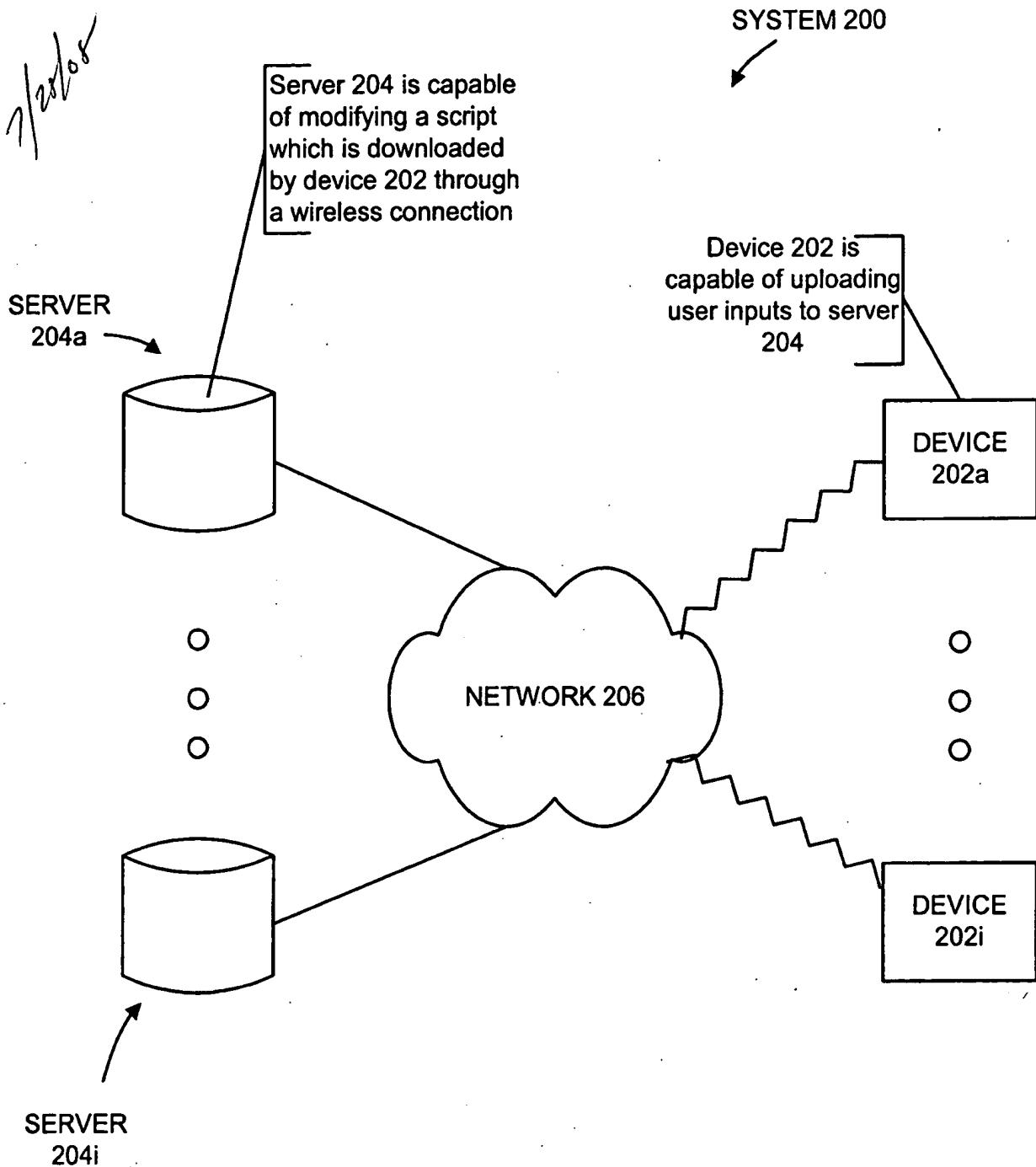
FIG. 2

GPRM Value	Address	Time Code
3	http://www.screenshot1.com	800
4	http://www.screenshot2.com	1000
5	http://www.screenshot3.com	15
7	http://www.screenshot4.com	5000

TABLE 2

FIG. 7C